AUTHORS: Filimonow, L.N., Khandros, V.O. 32-24-6-18/44

TITLE: Photoelectric Spectral Analysis in Foreign Countries (Fotoelektricheskiy spektral'nyy analiz za rubezhom), Survey (Obzor)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 6, pp 712-723 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present survey was compiled according to data obtained from foreign countries and deals mainly with the analysis of nonferrous metals and alloys. First, the working principle and the classification of the apparatus is explained on the basis of a graph and calibration diagrams. As examples, a quantometer produced by the firm of ARL, USA, a 30-channel polychromator produced by the firm of Hilger, England, and a quantometer produced by the firm of Shimadsu, Japan, and several others are described; several illustrations and explanations are given. Several concrete examples of analytical tasks performed by means of photoelectric devices are mentioned and various data are given in form of tables. A special table contains data concerning the accuracy of analysis as well as a graphically carried out comparison of the error limit determined by the chemical method, spectral analysis with photographic recording, and photoelectric recording. A survey is given of the rapid-

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ity and efficacy of analysis, and in this connection auxiliary operations and their mechanization are discussed. The application of photoelectric devices in various branches of industry and their technical and economic effect is also mentioned, on which occasion it is said that the staff of analysts can be reduced and the quality of production can be improved; in this connection the pioneer work performed in this field by the Midland Magnesite Works in the USA is specially mentioned. Following the example of foreign firms, which have special offices imparting advice with respect to construction and assembly, similar organizations ought to be established in the USSR. In conclusion it is stated that there are good prospects for the solution of numerous problems as e.g., the application of a horizontal light arc with an air-blowing device and the application of photoelectric apparatus for the analysis of iron, minerals, etc. Moreover, several alterations and improved modes of application are suggested. There are 9 figures, 6 tables, and 39 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

1. Alloys--Analysis 2. Spectrum analyzers--Equipment
3. Spectrum analyzers--Effectiveness 4. Photoelectric equipment --Applications

Card 2/2

S/030/61/000/011/005/007
B105/B147

AUTHORS: Bolotnikova, T. N., Khandros, V. O.

TITLE: New research in the field of spectroscopy

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Vestnik, 31 no. 11, 1961, 110-112

TEXT: The Komissiya po spektroskopii pri Otdelenii fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR (Commission of Spectroscopy at the Department of Physics and Mathematics of the Academy of Sciences USSR) held a conference in Gor'kiy from July 5 to 12, 1961, which dealt with topical problems of atomic and molecular spectrum analysis. This 14th Conference was attended by over 1300 collaborators from laboratories of scientific research institutes and industrial establishments of the country. S. L. Mandel'shtam, Chairman of the Commission of Spectroscopy, opened the Conference and mentioned the progress in the field of molecular spectrum analysis. At the sessions of the Section of Atomic Spectroscopy reports were delivered on the theory of emission spectrum analysis, a statistical method of searching optimum conditions for its procedure, and the quantitative spectrum analysis of gas mixtures. Further reports dealt

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with problems of sample material classification, processes of excitation of spectra, light sources, the multichannel vacuum-photoelectric device ДФС-31 (DFS-31), and the development of the photoelectric method for the continuous determination of elements. The analytical method should be perfected in order to increase the purity of substances and materials. Methods of the spectral determination of nonmetallic components (oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, and carbon) in metals and alloys were discussed at a special session. Problems of the construction of spectral devices and auxiliary means were also dealt with. At the sessions of the Section of Molecular Spectroscopy, problems of molecular spectrum analysis were discussed. The analysis of spectra of electronic paramagnetic and nuclear magnetic resonance is given special mention. Reports were also delivered on the perfection of instruments and the application of infrared spectra. Spectroscopic research methods of chemical reactions were discussed at a special session. The method of using distinct, quasilinear spectra of solutions at low temperatures for semiquantitative and quantitative analyses, as well as problems of radiospectroscopy were also discussed at the Conference. In this connection, reports were delivered on research results of microwave spectra and spectra of electron paramagnetic, as well

New research in the field of... S/030/61/000/011/005/007
B105/B147

as nuclear magnetic resonance of some compounds. Because of the variety of research trends and fields of application of spectroscopy, the Commission of Spectroscopy finds that regular conferences with limited tasks should be convened.

KHANDURIN, A.Z., prepodavatel'

[Credit organization and planning; program, methodological instructions and control exercises for third and fourth year students attending correspondence schools in accounting and credit; specializing in "Accounting and operational technique of the State Bank" for the 1959-1960 school year] Organizatsiia i planirovanie kredita; programma, metodicheskie ukazaniia i kontrol'nye zadaniia dlia uchashchikhsia - zaochnikov III i IV kursov uchetno-kreditnykh tekhnikumov po spetsial'nosti "Uchet i operativnaia tekhnika v Gosbanke" na 1959-60 uchebnyi god. Moskva, 1959. 41 p. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy bank, Moscow. Upravleniye uchebnymi zavedeniyami. (Banks and banking--Accounting)

KHANDURIN, G. M. (Engineer)

"Industrialization of Constructing Wooden Buildings in Taiga Areas of the USSR." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 16 Jun 50, Moscow Order of Lenin Inst of Railroad Engineers imini I. V. Stalin

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

I

USSR/ Electronics - Radio receivers

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 14/27

Authors : Rotshteyn, O., and Khandurin, I.

Title : The "LUCH" radio receiver

Periodical : Radio 8, 27-28, Aug 1955

Abstract : The technical and structural characteristics of a new two-tube, direct amplification, long and medium-wave radio receiver "LUCH", are described. The receiver is powered by special Tula-type batteries (anode and fillament batteries), of 4 and 60 ma, respectively. It is mentioned in a separate notation by the editor that the receiver possesses numerous shortcomings one being its low sensitivity which requires a specially good antenna and grounding. Table; diagrams; drawings; illustrations.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

KHANDURIN, I. S. and GIRCHENKO, L. V.

Gazogeneratornye ustanovki. Vybor gazogeneratornoi ustanovki maloi moshchnosti i pereoborudovanie na gaz nekotorykh sistem dvigatelei vnutrennego sgoraniia. Moskva, Vses. kooperativnoe ob"edinennoe izd-vo, 1947. 111 p. diagrs.

Gas plants. Selection of a low-power gas plant and the reequipment to gas of certain systems of internal combustion engines.

DLC: TP762.G54

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

KHANDURIN, I. S.

Conserving fuel in boiler installations and increasing the steam capacity Moskva, Koiz, 1952. 70 p. (54-17498)

TJ288.K5

KHANDUS', G.D. [Khandus', H.D.]

They get high yields of corn every year. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no.7:35-36 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Lankova kolgospu imeni VKP(b) Cherkas'kogo rayonu Cherkas'koi oblasti.

(Cherkassy District—Corn(Maize))

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi R-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1959, 2825

Author : Khanduyev, Ts., Pirog, P. P.
Inst : Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Veterinary Medicine
Title : Tuberculosis in Swine and some Problems Regarding the Sanitary Evaluation of Meat

Orig Pub: Sb. tr. Leningr. n.-i. vet. in-t, 1957, vyp. 7, 80-85

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

KHAIDUYEV, Ts. Ts., Cand Vet Sci--(diss) "Veterinary-hygienic expertise of carcasses and organs of tuberculous hogs." Mos, 1958. 11[illegible] pp (Mos Vet Acad of the Min Agr USSR), 170 copies (KL,30-58,131)

NEUSTROYEV, V.D.; KHANDUYEV, TS.TS.; MILYUTIN, V.N.

Use of fluorescent microscopy in the detection of Miyagawanella ornithosis in organs of infected animals [with summary in English]. Vop.virus 3 no.6:330-333 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(MIYAGAWANELLA,
ornithosis, luminescence microscopic detection in infected organs (Rus))

YAKOVLEV, A.I.; KHANDUYEV, TS.TS.; KLEPUKOV, A.A.

Micro-agglutination of Rickettsia and viruses observed by fluorescence microscopy. Vop.virus 3 no.6:369-372 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(RICKETTSIA,
micro-agglut., luminescence microscopy (Rus))
(VIRUSES,
same)
(AGGLUTINATION,
micro-agglut. of Rickettsia & viruses, luminescence microscopy (Rus))

NEUSTROYEV, V.D.; MILYUTIN, V.N.; KHANDUYEV, TS.TS.

Photomicrography of large viruses and Rickettsia under the fluorescent microscope. Vop.virus. 4 no.4:502-505 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(VIRUSES)
(RICKETTISA)
(PHOTOMICROGRAPHY)

NEUSTROYEV, V.D.; KHANDUYEV, TS.TS.; MILYUTIN, V.N.

Count of elementary bodies of ornithosis virus using fluorescence microscopy. Vop.virus. 4 no.6:734-737 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(MIYAGAWANELLA)
(MICROSCOPY)

KHANDZHI, V., inzhener (Chekhoslovakiya)

Concreting manolithic structures without using forms. Stroi.prom. 34 no.12:20-22 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Concrete construction)

L 26377-66

ACC NR: AP6007660 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0028/0028

AUTHORS: Barenboym, I. Yu.; Dubrova, Ye. P.; Vasil'yev, V. D.; Lurik, N. M.; Radzevich, Ye. N.; Spitkovskiy, S. A.; Fuks, G. B.; Fel'dman, M. B.; Leybman, Ya. M.; Kolomoytsev, B. B.; Flaks, V. A.; Khandzhi, V. V.; Gol'dfel'd, L. M.; Lifshits, I. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: A means of erecting railroad bridges of arched-span construction from separate sections. Class 19, No. 178393

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 28

TOPIC TAGS: bridge, bridge construction, structural engineering, railroad bridge, cantilever bridge

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a means for erecting railroad bridges of arched span construction from separate sections. The sections are suspended and joined with struts of the structure above the arch by temporary sloping and horizontal members. These members serve as cross-stays and upper booms. The sections also feature a cantilever truss (see Fig. 1) with a triangular framing, the lower girder of which forms a semi-arch. The upper girder of the cantilever truss is set above the travel span, which includes separate elements of the truss used in mounting and elevating the structure. These members subsequently form a triangular cantilever

Card 1/2 UDC: 624.624

L 26377-66

ACC NR: AP6007660

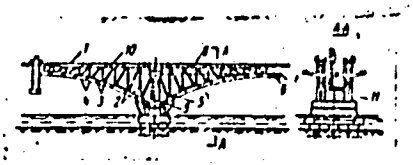


Fig. 1. 1 - upper string of the cantilever truss; 2 - struts; 3 - slanting members; 4 - lower string panels; 5 - anchor post; 6 - key block; 7 - floor plates; 8 - cables; 9 - anchor block; 10 - tension cables; 11 - joints.

frame, cross-stays and semi-arch sections. Each panel thus formed serves as a support for the next panel. The panels are rigidly fastened along the entire face, the process being repeated until the entire semi-arch is formed. Then cables are placed between the link sections and the support. When the cables are tightened, the semi-arches are rotated with respect to the support section, thus unloading the diagonal and horizontal members of the cantilever. The cables are removed, after which the travel-span plates are placed upon the structure above the arch between the link sections of the semi-arch and the support. When the wearing surface is completely laid, the remaining part of the cables is tightened. Favorable working conditions for the support are created by freeing the support from one-sided loadings; assembly of the semi-arch takes place simultaneously on both sides of the pier, with each addition being a cantilever addition. The abutment portion of the semi-arch is prepared in place between the first support block of the semi-arch and the pier. Forces in members of the cantilever are lessened by the introduction of stiffener cables in the upper girder at 1/2--2/3 of its design length. Moments in panels on the semi-arch are reduced through a skewed arrangement of axes of diagonals relative to points of intersection of the axes of vertical members and the semi-arch blocks. Joints are placed between adjacent semi-arches on the assembled panels, thus controlling the position of cantilever frames in the span. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 14Nov64

KHANDZHIEV,Sv.; DANOVA,T.; MIROCHNIK,M.; STOILOV,L.; ISTATKOV,N. BOZHILOVA,L. IORDANOVA,A.

Cardiac changes in hypertension. Nauch.tr.vissh.med.inst. Sofiia 42 no.5:43-55 '63.

1. Iz kruzhoka po propedevtika na vutreshnite bolesti;nauchen rukovoditel: dr. V.Oreshkov.

*

POPOV, St.; DANCHEVA, M.; KALOFEROVA, Sh.; KHANDZHIIAN, T.; TANEV, Iv.

Therapeutic effect of penicillin in epidemic meningitis and scarlet fever. Suvr. med. 14 no.5:16-18 '63.

(PENICILLIN) (SCARLET FEVER)
(MENINGITIS) (STATISTICS)

KIUCHUKOV, I., dots., inzh.; BALASHEV, Angel, inzh.; KHANDZHIEV, I.N., inzh.; GEORGIEV, T. TS., inzh.

Shape of tools, and its effect on the deforming pressure in metal pressing. Machinostroene 12 no.6:15-17 Je'63.

KHANELES, V.M. (Samarkand)

Let's take into consideration production requirements during the teaching of physics in evening schools. Fiz.v shkole 22 no.6:31-32 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Physics—Study and teaching)

KHANELIS, Ya.N.

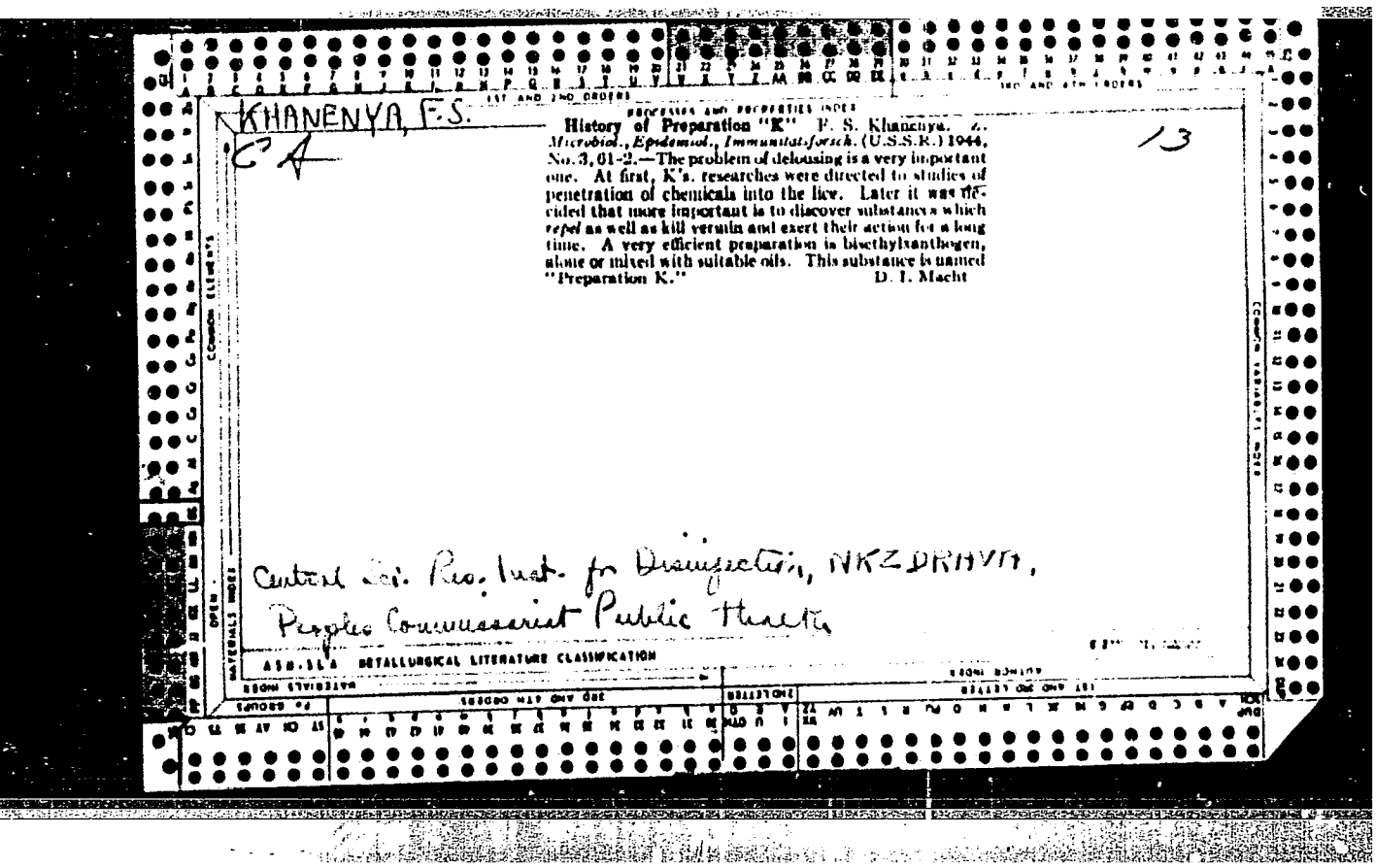
Location of canning factories. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.5:33-35 My '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut proyektirovaniya promyshlennosti, Odessa.
(Canning industry)

KHANENKO, B.I., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR

Family medical and health passport. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 4 no.3: 33-35 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Bol'she-Murtinskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Krasnoyarskogo kraya.
(BOLSHAYA MURTA DISTRICT (KRASNOYARSK TERRITORY)--MEDICAL RECORDS)



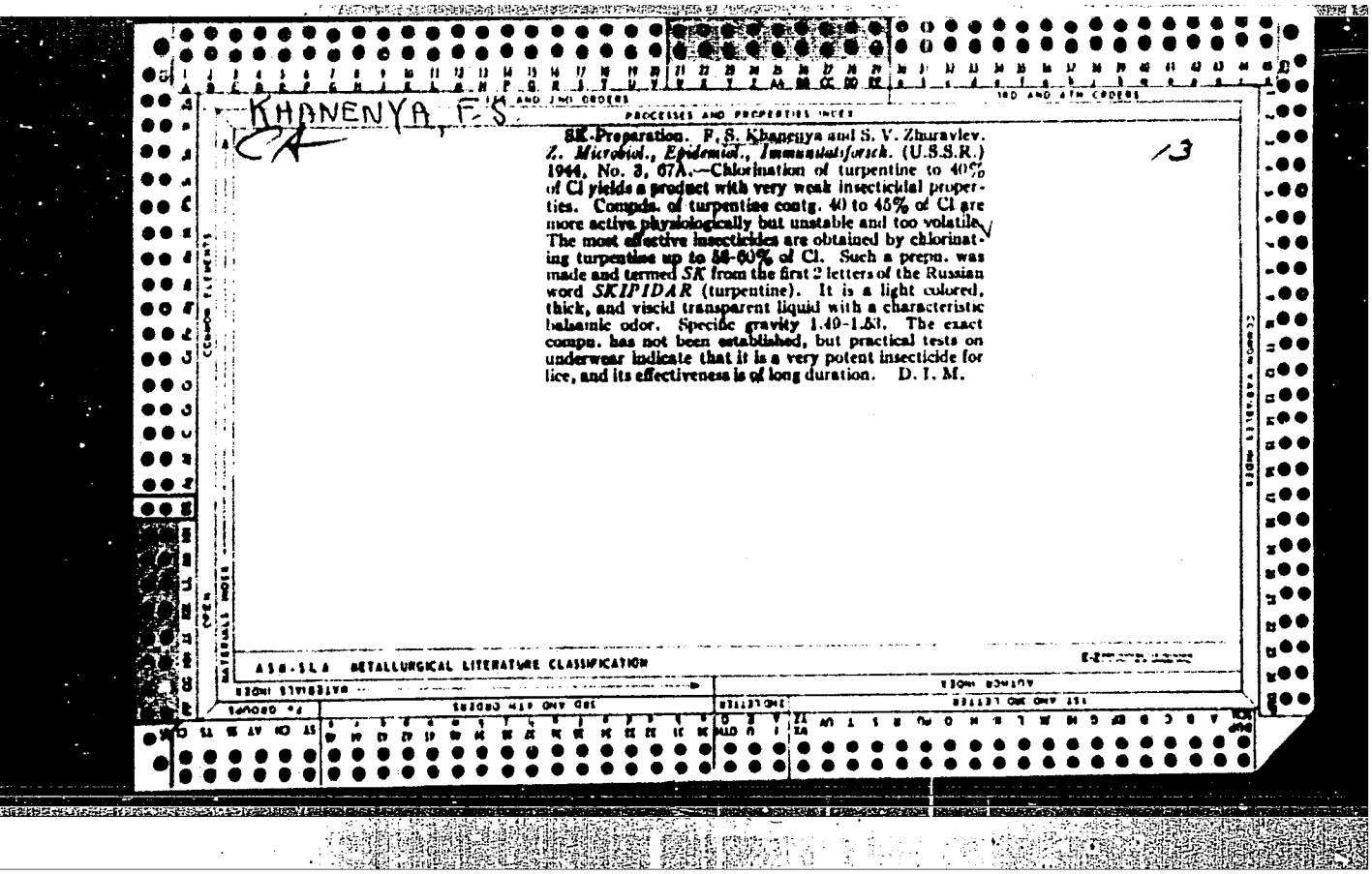
KHANENYA, F.S.
CA

13

History of Preparation "K" F. S. Khanenya. *Z. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., Immunitätsforsch.* (U.S.S.R.) 1944, No. 3, 61-2.—The problem of delousing is a very important one. At first, K's. researches were directed to studies of penetration of chemicals into the lice. Later it was decided that more important is to discover substances which *repel* as well as kill vermin and exert their action for a long time. A very efficient preparation is biethylxanthogen, alone or mixed with suitable oils. This substance is named "Preparation K." D. I. Macht

Central Sci. Res. Inst. for Disinfection, NKZDRAVM,
Peoples Commissariat Public Health

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



KHANENYA, F.S.

CA

13

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

SK-Preparation. F. S. Khanenya and S. V. Zhuravlev. *Z. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., Immunobiologii.* (U.S.S.R.) 1944, No. 3, 67A.—Chlorination of turpentine to 40% of Cl yields a product with very weak insecticidal properties. Compds. of turpentine contg. 40 to 45% of Cl are more active physiologically but unstable and too volatile. The most effective insecticides are obtained by chlorinating turpentine up to 58-60% of Cl. Such a prepn. was made and termed *SK* from the first 2 letters of the Russian word *SKIPIDAR* (turpentine). It is a light colored, thick, and viscid transparent liquid with a characteristic balsamic odor. Specific gravity 1.40-1.41. The exact compn. has not been established, but practical tests on underwear indicate that it is a very potent insecticide for lice, and its effectiveness is of long duration. D. I. M.

A50-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KHANENYA, F. S.

"Investigations on New Insecticidal Preparations," Sbornik Rabot (M-vo med. prom-sti SSSR, Nauch-issled Laboratoriya eksperim. Khimoterapiya), No.1, pp. 69-75, 1948

"Bixanthogene (xantogendisulfide) Insecticidal Properties," ibid., pp. 89-91

"Xanthogens of Potassium and Esters of Xantogenic Acid (Insecticidal Properties)," ibid., pp. 77-83 (with S. V. Zhuravlev)

"Sulfurous Organic Cpmpounds as Insecticides," ibid., pp. 107-9

"Xanthogen-Monosulfide (Thioanhydride of Xanthogenic Acid) Insecticidal Properties," ibid., pp. 85-87 (with S. V. Zhuravlev)

"Methods dna Materials for Disinfection (Control of Typhus)," ibid., pp. 31-41

"Chemical Impregnators as a Means of Controlling Typhus Carriers," ibid. pp. 3-30

ZHDANOV, V.; KHRISTOV, L.; MURAV'YEV, M.; RYZHOV, A.; VASHKOV, V.; FEDOSOVA, A. POGODINA, L.; KLECHETOVA, A.; SUKHOTIN, A.; ZAKHAROVA, Ye.; GAMDEL'SMAN, B.; SAZONOVA, N.; ZEVAKINA, I.; KUDRINSKIY, I.; MISKAROV, D.; KHANENYA, F.

Professor A.N.Tregubov; obituary. Gig. i san. 21 no.10:63 O '56. (MLRA 9:11)

(TREGUBOV, ALEKSANDR NIKOLAEVICH, 1888-1956)

KHANEV KAYA, I. V.

22381-Khanevskaya, I. V. Kinematika Vozdushnykh Potokov V Antitsiklonakh. Trudy Tsentr. Aerol. Observatorii, Vyp. 4, 1949, S. 81-126.

SO: Letopis' No. 30 1949

KHANEVSKAYA, I. V.

35213. O Kharaktere Vertikal'nykh Dvizheniy Vozdukha, Opredelyaemykh Radiozondom. Trudy Tsengr. Aerol. Observatorii, VVP. 5, 1949, s. 70-78

G. Geografiya. Krayevedeniе (Ekonomicheskaya Geografiya--Sm. Takzhe, 1i VIII, 3; IX, 2i IX3)

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 48, Moskva, 1949

KHANEVSKAYA, I.V.

Calibration results of radiosonde propellers in a vertical wind tunnel. Trudy TSAO no.6:117-122 '52. (MIRA 11:6)
(Radiosondes) (Wind tunnels)

KHANEVSKAYA, I.V.

Vertical motion of air in anticyclones. Trudy TSAO no.6:123-155 '52. (MIRA 11:6)
(Cyclones)

KHANEVSKAYA, I.V.; ZASTAVENKO, L.G.

Methods for determining temperature corrections associated with the conversion of altitudes from dynamic to geopotential meters. Trudy NIIAK no.1:131-143 '57. (MIRA 11:10)
(Atmospheric temperature)

3(3) S/050/60/000/02/016/016
AUTHORS: Guterman, I. G., B007/B005
Khanevskaya, I. V.

TITLE: Second All-Union Conference on Problems of Aeroclimatology

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1960, Nr 2, pp 60-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Second All-Union Conference on Problems of Aeroclimatology was held in Moscow in November 1959. It was attended by 26 scientific research subdepartments of the Gidrometeosluzhba (Hydrometeorological Service) and 29 institutions of various authorities with 223 persons altogether. The Conference was opened by K. T. Logvinov, Deputy Chief of the GUGMS (Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service). 27 reports were delivered. P. K. Yevseyev, Director of the NIIAK, gave an account of the work in the field of aeroclimatology in the USSR and described the state of this discipline abroad. I. V. Khanevskaya (NIIAK) characterized the temperature field over the northern hemisphere. V. R. Dubentsov (TsIP (Central Institute of Forecasts)) characterized temperature, geopotential and wind up to the 10-mb level in January 1958 and July 1957. L. G. Zastavenko (NIIAK) reported on the middle field of the

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geopotential. I. G. Pchelko (TsIP) characterized the development of high-altitude anticyclones in summer according to data of the International Geophysical Year. S. I. Dunayeva (NIIAK) described the wind distribution over the northern hemisphere. I. G. Guterman (NIIAK) in his report studied the main characteristics of temperature-, pressure-, and wind distribution over the territory of the USSR. M. V. Zavarina (GGO) reported on the distribution of probable zones of increased turbulence causing the bump of airplanes. N. F. Gel'mgol'ts (Kaz. NIGMI) gave a survey of aeroclimatic characteristics over Kazakhstan. S. N. Ivanova (Sr.-Az. NIGMI (Soviet Central Asia NIGMI)) reported on conditions in the free atmosphere over Soviet Central Asia. L. A. Gavrilova and V. I. Knyazeva, scientific cooperators of the AANII, presented statistical data on the structure of anticyclones and cyclones over the Arctic. M. A. Zolotarev (TsAO (Central Aerological Observatory)) showed by means of vertical sections through the atmosphere that a determination of the tropopause according to conditional criteria is insufficient, and therefore the synoptical conditions have to be considered. I. F. Kvaratskheliya (Tbil.

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NIGMI (Tbilisi NIGMI)) represented the opinion that in a multiple-layer tropopause over the southern USSR the upper tropical tropopause is the essential one whereas the lower layer is to be assigned to the fronts. F. N. Stel'makh (NIIAK) described the characteristics of the interdiurnal altitude- and temperature variability at the lower tropopause boundary over different regions of the USSR. P. A. Vorontsova (GGO) and N. A. Lazareva (GGO) spoke about aeroclimatology in the boundary layer. Both lecturers determine the altitude of the boundary layer starting from the theoretical assumptions by D. L. Laykhtman. I. G. Guterman showed that in the free atmosphere the distribution of the wind velocities obeys the Maxwell distribution law. G. Ya. Narovlyanskiy (VVA im. Mozhayskogo (VVA imeni Mozhayskiy)) and S. V. Solonin (LGMI) described a method of calculating the equivalent wind. I. N. Shpakovskiy (NII GAU) spoke about establishing the minimum times for sounding. L. A. Kazakov (LGMI) mentioned the possibility of calculating a number of additional mean characteristics of atmospheric conditions. R. F. Usmanov (TsIP) explained the advantage of the use of standard altitudes (as

compared with isobaric surface levels) for investigating atmospheric processes. The Conference recommended to publish the reports and the conference material.

33064

S/169/61/000/012/070/089
D228/D305

3,5000

AUTHOR: Khanevskaya, I. V.

TITLE: Main features of the winter temperature field in the free atmosphere above the northern hemisphere

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961, 68-69, abstract 12B429 (Tr. N.-i. in-ta aeroklimatol., 1961, no. 14, 5-22)

TEXT: The results of investigating the average temperature field and of its horizontal gradients in the troposphere and lower stratosphere are given. The presence of a circumpolar region of cold, caused by the atmosphere's radiation regime and by the cooling influence of the two continents, is a peculiarity of the temperature field in the troposphere in winter. Regions of heat are formed in tropical latitudes above the continents. A map of the temperature distribution at the level of the 100 mb

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33064

S/169/61/000/012/070/089
D228/D305

Main features of...

isobaric surface which shows the relatively high values of the temperature over the temperate latitudes and its decrease to the north and south is presented. The horizontal temperature gradients in the troposphere and stratosphere in northern areas have coincident directions, but in southern areas their directions are contrary. Curves are given for the height distribution of the average temperature in January at different latitudes. The relatively high temperature values above the Pacific Ocean's northerly areas are noted as a peculiarity of the winter thermal field of the stratosphere. The horizontal temperature gradients were determined along the meridians every 5° in latitude for all the main isobaric surfaces and are represented in the corresponding maps. The maps' analysis shows that on the average these gradients are positive over the northern hemisphere in the troposphere (the gradients were assumed to be positive on the decrease of the temperature from south to north). In the lower stratosphere, the gradients are positive to the north of 50°N.

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Main features of...

However, the growth of the temperature from the pole to the equator proceeds irregularly, which results in the fact that in the whole troposphere the temperature over temperate latitudes is closer to the temperature of polar latitudes than to that for tropical latitudes. This is explained by the irregular increase of summary radiation from north to south and by the cooling effect of the continents. A table is given for the temperature difference between different latitudes in the western and eastern hemispheres. A feature of the temperature field is the presence of zones of abrupt horizontal contrasts; one of these is situated in the subtropical latitudes of the eastern hemisphere, the other in the temperate latitudes of the western hemisphere. Tables are given for the temperature differences between the eastern and western areas of oceans and seas washing the western shores of Eurasia and North America and between the values of the average temperature in the west and east of continents. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

ZASTAVENKO, L.G.; KHANEVSKAYA, I.V.

Accuracy and methodology in constructing mean temperature and absolute geopotential charts. Trudy NIIAK no.16:3-15 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Meteorology)

KHANEVSKAYA, I.V.

Distribution of temperature over the Northern Hemisphere in the summer. Trudy NIIAK no.9:3-29 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

PASHKOVA, Z.D.; KHANEVSKAYA, I.V.

Objective criterion for the estimation of the anomalies of mean monthly temperature over the Northern Hemisphere. Trudy NIIAK no.9:86-94 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

L 1[illegible] EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5013140 UR/2667/65/000/031/0003/0024

AUTHOR: Khanevskaya, I. V.

TITLE: Influence of continents and oceans on temperature distribution in the troposphere over the Northern Hemisphere

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii. Trudy, no. 31, 1965. Voprosy aeroklimatologii severnogo polushariya (Problems in the aeroclimatology of the Northern Hemisphere), 3-24

TOPIC TAGS: tropospheric temperature distribution, ocean dependent temperature distribution, continent dependent temperature distribution

ABSTRACT: The article examines the problem of the character and magnitude of the zonal inhomogeneity of the temperature field at various levels in the troposphere; the inhomogeneity arises from the reverse thermal effects of the continents and oceans on the free atmosphere. A definite seasonal pattern is established for the latitudinal location of zones of greatest temperature contrasts in the troposphere, contrasts caused by the thermal differences between continents and oceans. Using maps of isanomals plotted for January and July, the author analyzes the relative positions of the regions of greatest positive and negative temperature deviations from the average latitudinal value,

Card 1/2

L 00857-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5013140

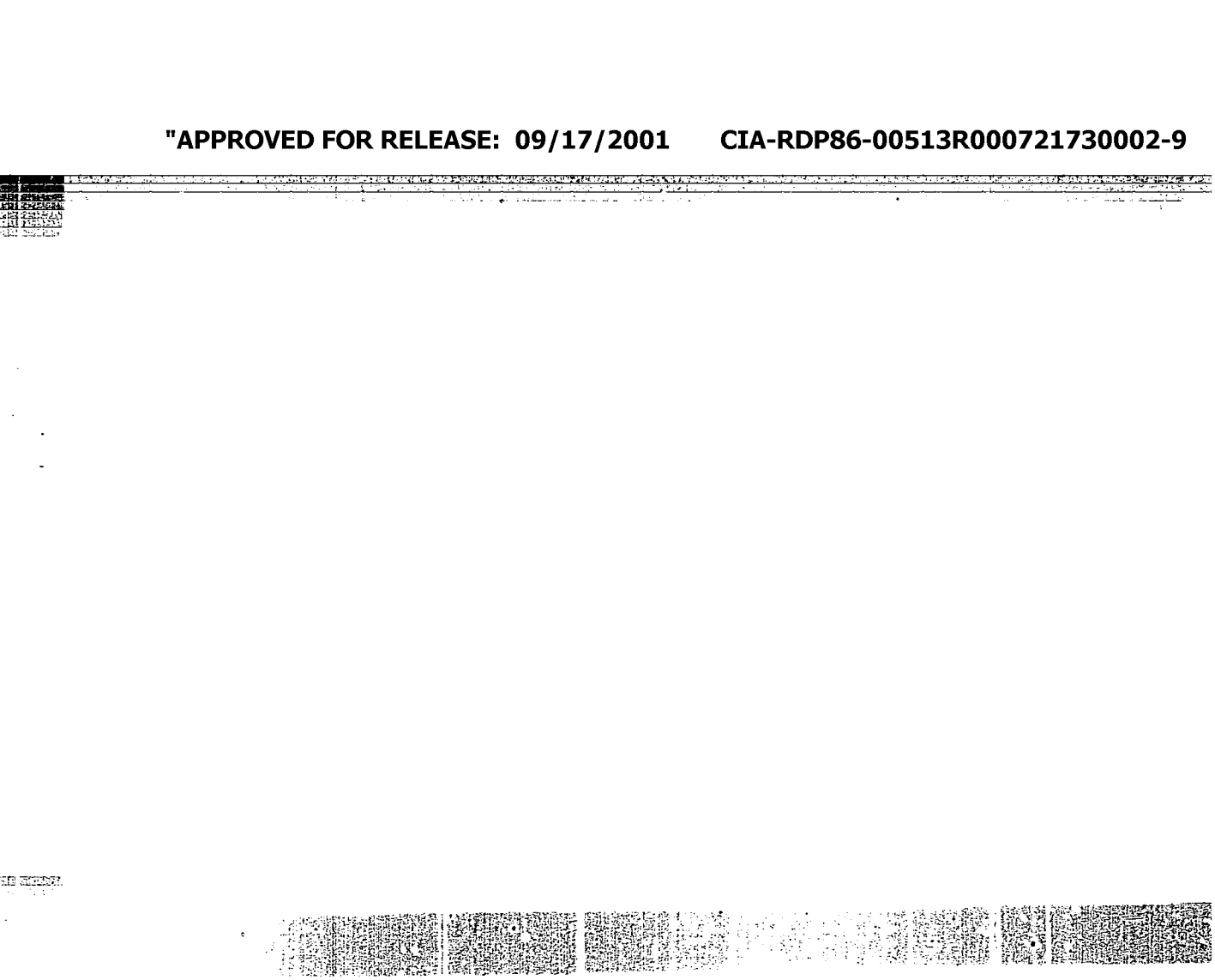
and determines the regions and levels of most active propagation of the influence of continents and oceans beyond the limits of their physical boundaries. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii, Moscow (Scientific Research Institute of Aeroclimatology)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 014 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2



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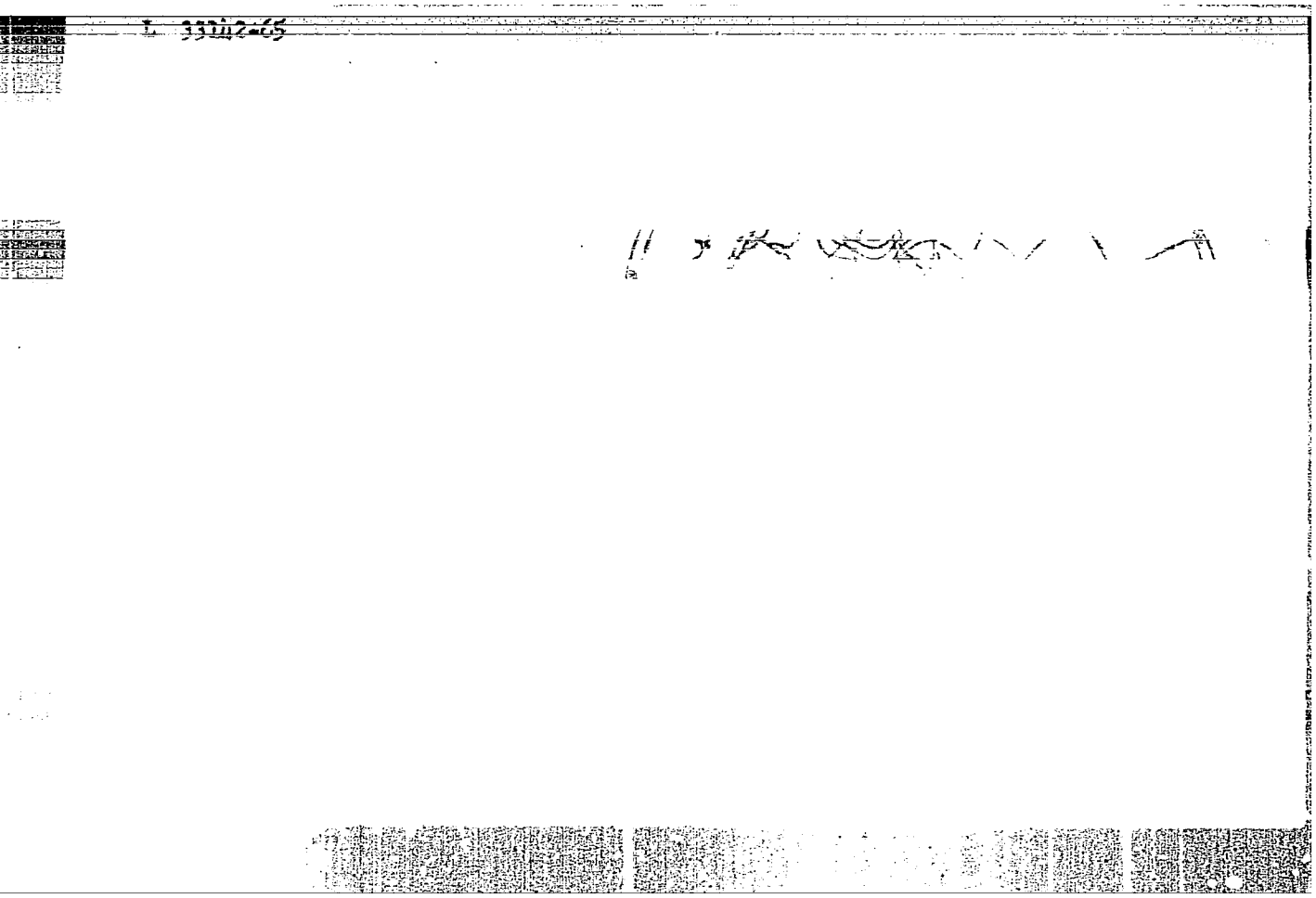
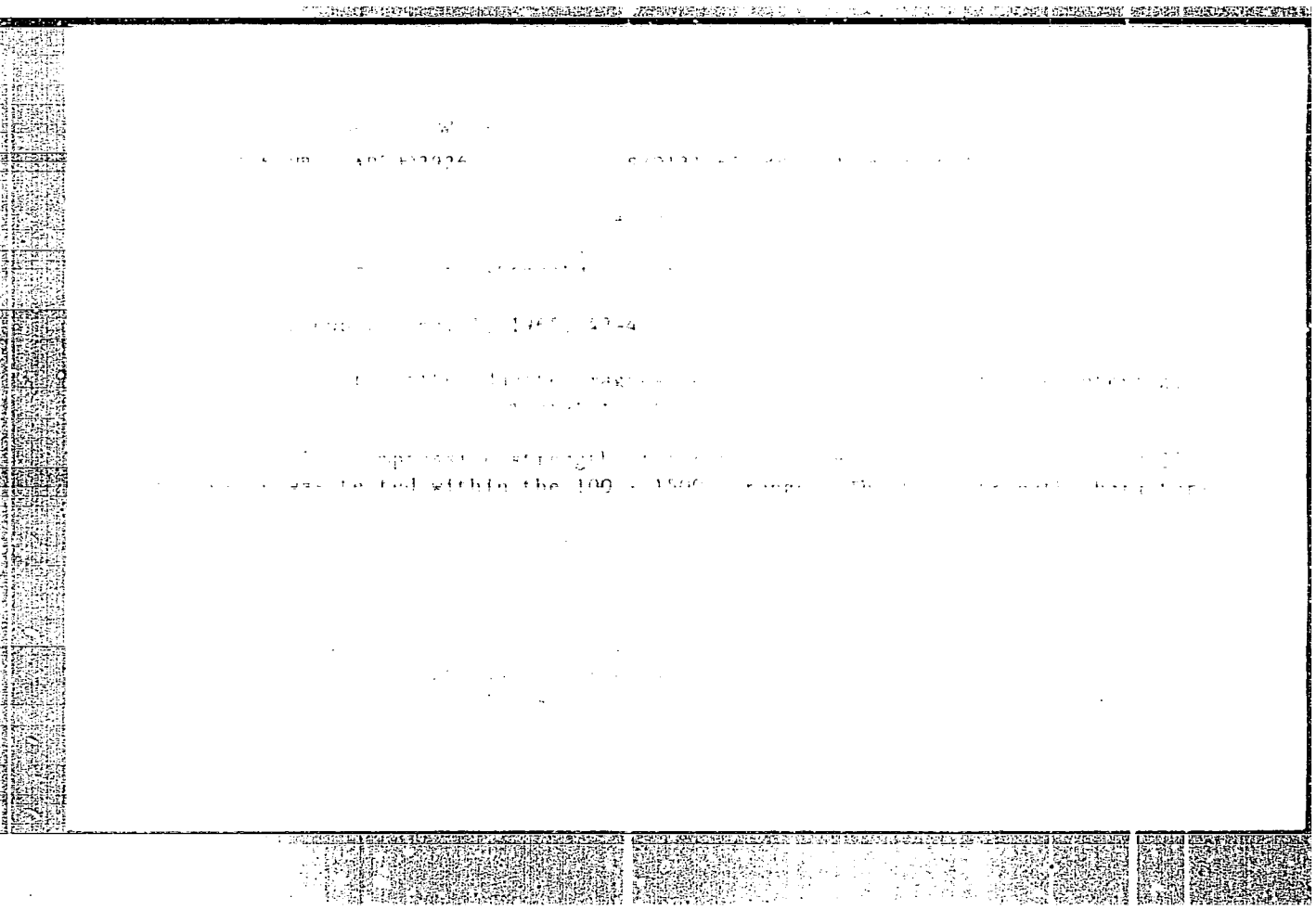
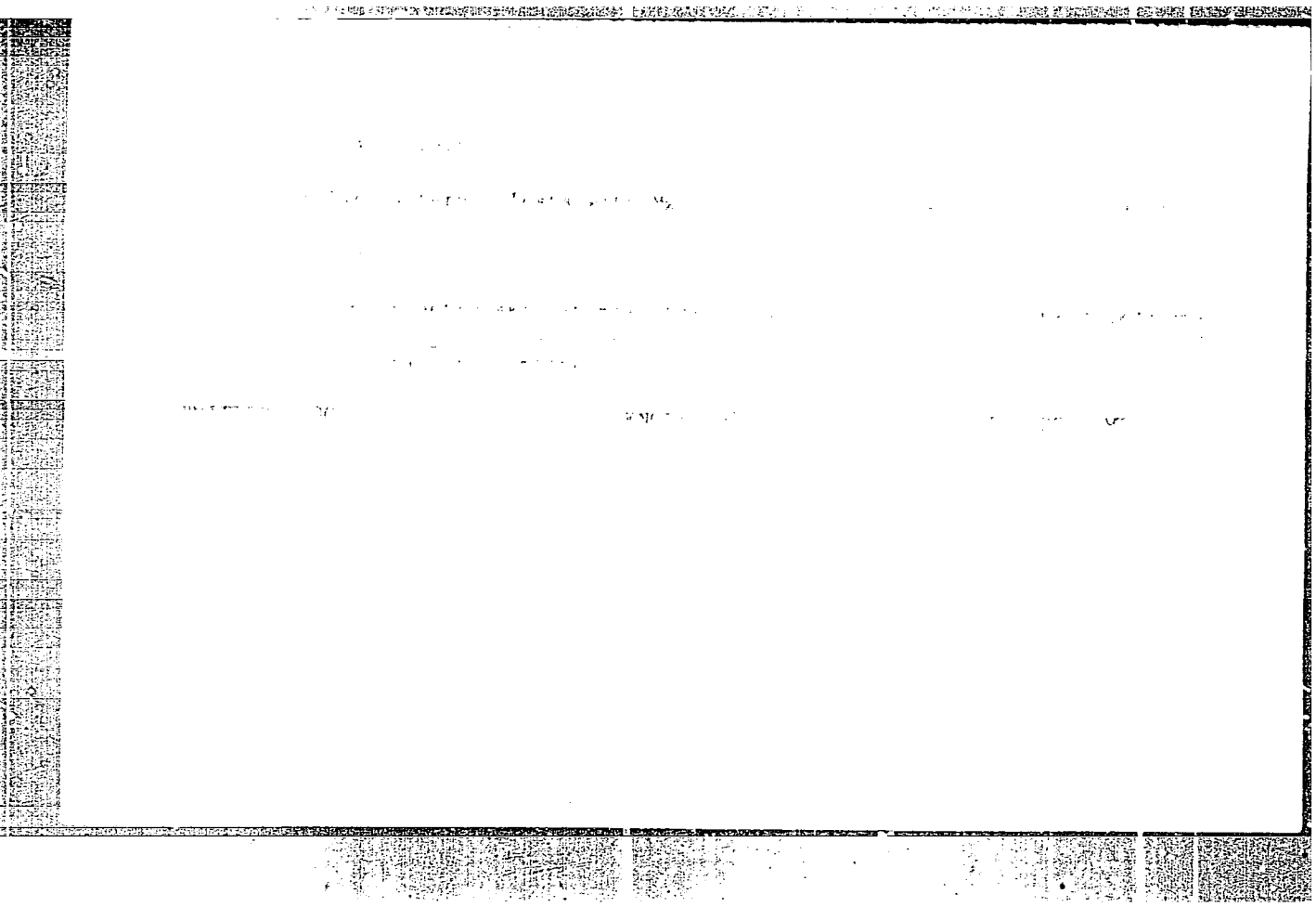






APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721730002-9"

BELYAYEV, G.I.; SHCHEGLOVA, M.D.; KHANEVSKAYA, L.I.

Strength of forsterite refractories at high temperatures.
Ogneupory 30 no.1:43-45 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (for Belyayev, Shcheglova). 2. Chasov-Yarskiy kombinat ogneupornykh izdeliy (for Khanevskaya).

KHANIYEV, S.

ZAVALISHIN, A.: KHANIYEV, S.; VOINOV, Yu.; FEDOROV, S.; KLYKOV, N.; TIMUSHEV, A. ANISIMOV, V.; KOL'CHUGIN, M.P., redaktor; PULIN, L.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Chairman of collective farms speak about their experiences] Predsedateli kolkhozov o svoem opyte [Tula] Tul'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1956. 79 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 10:5)

(Collective farms)

BULATOV, P.K.; ZLYDNIKOV, D.M.; FEDOSEYEV, G.B.; KHAN-FIMINA, V.A.

Use of garlic phytoncides for the treatment of various inflammatory diseases of the respiratory organs. Sov.med. 28 no.12:86-90 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. P.K.Bulatov) i kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. V.N.Kosmodamianskiy) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.

KHANFTVURTSEL

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Food Industry. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 75499.

Author : Khanftvurtsel'.
Inst : Not given.
Title : French Scientific Research Works on Flour Milling and Bread Baking Industry.

Orig Pub: Przem. spozywczy, 1958, 12, No 4, 135-139.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1 63

CHEBOTAYEV, A.P.; KHANGALDOV, N.Ya.; KUCHEROV, A.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; KRYMOVA, V.I., red.izd-va; TIKHOMIROVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Using coarse porous concrete] Iz opyta primeneniia krupnoporistogo betona. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.i arkhit., 1957. 52 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Concrete construction) (Precast concrete)

97-58-1-11/12

AUTHOR: Chebotaev, A.B. and Khangaldov, N.Ya.

TITLE: "Use of No-Fine Concrete" (Iz opyta primeneniya krupnoporistogo betona). Published by Gosstroyizdat 1955.

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton 1958. No. 1. USSR Pp 37.

ABSTRACT: Favourable criticism of the above mentioned brochure.

1. Concrete--Applications 2. Literature

Card 1/1

KHANGAN, A.S.; KACHANOVA, N., red.

[Seed production of sugar beets in Moldavia; from practices of seed growing state farms of the Republic] Semenovodstvo sakharnoi svekly v Moldavii; iz opyta semenovodcheskikh sovkhozov respubliki. Kishinev, Kartia moldovenieske, 1965. 32 p. (MIRA 19:1)

KHANGAN, M. [Hangan, M.], prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; FEKEOARU, I.[Facaoaru, I.], inzh., kand.tekhn.nauk

The coefficient of homogeniety of concrete in calculations according to limiting states. Bet. i zhel.-bet. 8 no.8:378-383 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu, Rumynskaya Narodnaya Respublika (for Fekeoaru).
(Concrete—Testing)

MANZHERON, D. [Mangeron, D.]; KHANGANU, V. [Hanganu, V.]

Problems in the automatic regulation of warp tension on the loom. Tekstilna prom 13 no. 1:14-15 '64.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood T-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 65175

Author : Villako K., Khange L.
Inst : -
Title : The Pathogenesis of Diphyllobothrium Anemia
Trans : Kafedra biokhimii Tartuskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
Orig Pub : Vopr. med. khimii, 1957, 3, No 1, 7-9

Abstract : On the average 14 γ % Co was found in the dry substance of the flatworm by the colorimetric method, a value which corresponds with 300 γ % of vitamin B_{12}, and 3.6 and 4.4 mg% Cu was detected by the dithiazone method (as compared with 2.3 mg% Cu in the dired substance of human liver). The supports the idea of the role in the development of diphyllobothrium anemia of vitamin B_{12} anemia, produced by the absorption of B_{12} or Co from the intestinal contents by the flatworm. Apparently the flatworm absorbs and concentrates Cu as well.--A.D. Beloborodova

Card : 1/1

31

VILLAKO, K.; KHANGE, L. [Hange, L.]; KHANSON, Kh. [Hanson, H.]; LEMPNER, M.

Disorders of the gastrointestinal apparatus in diphyllobothriasis [with summary in English]. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol. 26 no.3: 294-296 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. - prof. E.Martinson) i kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. E.Raudam) Tartuskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(TAPEWORM INFECTIONS, complications
diphyllobothriasis causing gastrointestinal disord. (Rus))

VILLAKO, K.; KHANGE, L. [Hange, L.]; KHANSON, Kh.[Hanson, H.]; LEYEPER, M. [Lõõper, M.]

Blood changes in diphyllebothriasis. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 27 no.4:494 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. kafedroy - prof. E. Martinson) i iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. kafedroy - dots. E. Raudam) Tartuskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(TAPEWORM INFECTIONS, blood in,
diphyllobothriasis (Rus))

Khangil'din, G. N.

Khimicheskiy tamponazh skvazhin (Chemical plugging of oil wells) Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1953.
122 p. diagrs., tables.
"Literatura": p. 119-(121)

KHANGIL'DIN, G.N.

AID P - 821

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 6/26

Authors : Khangil'din, G. N., Skomorovskaya, N. I. and Strads, L. N.

Title : Non-alkaline mud fluids for drilling under complicated conditions

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 32, #9, 19-24, S 1954

Abstract : The effect of electrolytes on the stability of non-alkaline clay solutions is discussed, particularly in the cases of drilling through various sulfatic and carbonaceous rocks and strata with water. The significance of the surface acting colloids, semi-colloids, anti-foaming additive "NChK" and oxidized petrolatum in oil is outlined. 2 tables, 4 charts and 7 Russian references (1935-1952).

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

KHANGIL'DIN, G. N.

KHANGIL'DIN, G. N. -- "Sols and Gels of Salycic Acid as Materials for Isolating Underlying Waters in Petroleum Wells." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Petroleum Inst imeni Academician I. M. Gubkin. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 2, 1956.

KHANGIL'DIN, G.N.

AID P - 3965

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 10/27

Author : Khangil'din, G. N.

Title : Major repair of oil wells in Tuymazy.

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 33, #12, 35-39, D 1955

Abstract : For major workovers of damaged casings of oil wells, the proper kind of cement and the most effective water/cement ratios for cementing work are analysed. The purpose is to create the best squeeze under pressure of the cement mix into the pores of the formation to form an impermeable disc extending out from the well for a sufficient distance to prevent vertical passage of fluids and gases. Tables, charts, 8 references, 4 Russian, 1950-1954.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

KHANGIL'DIN, G.N.

Nomenclature and properties of plugging cement. Neft.khoz. 39 no.8:24-27 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Oil well cementing)

DAVLETBAYEV, D.Sh.; KHANGIL'DIN, G.N.; KLYAVIN, R.M.; ADLER, E.N.

Using slag-portland cement for oil well cementing. Neft. khoz. 40 no.8:20-23 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:2)

KHANGIL'DIN, G.N.

Aggressive effect of reservoir waters on hardened cement and ways to increase the salt resistance of plugging cements. Neft. khoz. 42 no. 2:16-22 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

KHANGIL'DIN, G.N.

Investigating changes in the volume of cement slurry on hardening. Neft. khoz. 41 no.6:21-24 Je '63. (MIRA 17:6)

KHANGIL'DIN, G.N.

Investigating the effect of admixtures on the water and gas permeability of hardened cement, Gaz. prom. 8 no.9:6-10 S '63. (MIRA 17:8)

RAKHIMKULOV, R.Sh.; KHANGIL'DIN, G.N.

Instrument for measuring the apparent viscosity of cement slurry. Burenie no.6:14-17 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5019726

UR/0101/65/000/004/0005/0007
666.949.9

[illegible] M. [illegible]

[illegible]-oxyacrylic plastified grout cement

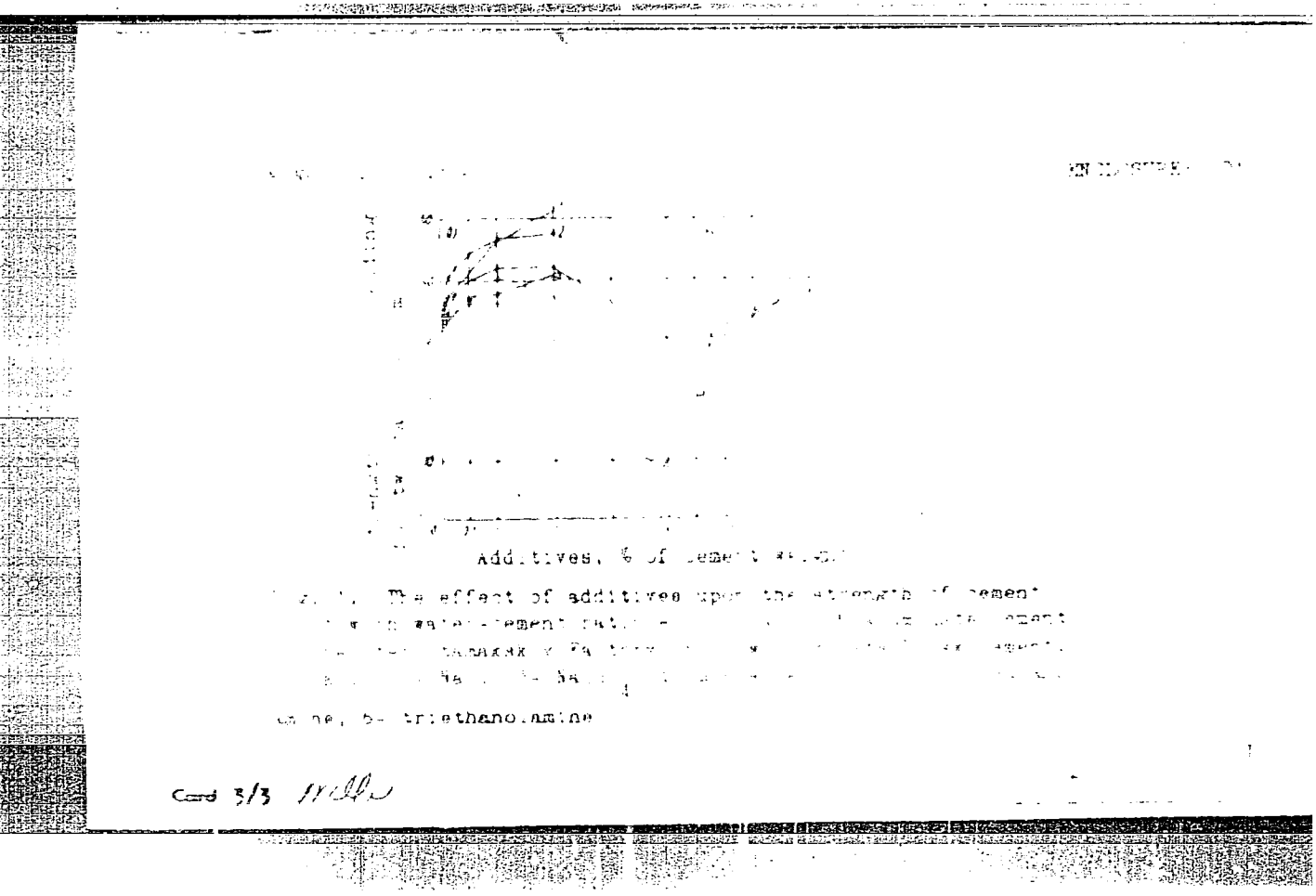
Cement, no. 4, 1965, 5-7

[illegible] construction material [illegible]

A study is made of cement [illegible] on which additives may aid the

ACCESSION NR: AP5019726

upon the hardening time ... Further data are



Additives, % of cement

The effect of additives upon the strength of cement

triethano.amine

Card 3/3

[redacted], G.N.

Highly dispersed solution [redacted] of wells. Neftepром. delo no.11, 1957. [redacted]

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy [redacted]

KHANGIL'DIN, G.N.

Investigating the effect of fineness of grind on the technical-plugging properties of cements and on the cost of plugging mortars. Neft. khoz. 43 no.5:20-25 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

KHANGIL'DIN, G.N.

Carbonate cement and its use in the capital repair of wells. Nefteprom. delo no.12:18-20 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

KHANGIL'DIN, G.N.

Using monoethanolamine for imparting plastic and hydrophobic properties to plugging cements. Burenie no.7:17-22 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Ufimskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

3(1) SOV/33-35-4-18/25

AUTHORS: Salomonovich, A.Ye., Pariyskiy, Yu.N., Khangil'din, U.V.

TITLE: Observations in the Millimeter Diapason of the Total Solar Eclipse of June 30, 1954 (Nablyudeniye polnogo solnechnogo zatmeniya 30 iyunya 1954 g. v millimetrovom diapazone voln)

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal,1958, Vol 35, Nr 4, pp 659-661(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The observations were carried out in the neighbourhood of Novo-Moskovsk (Ukr.SSR) during an expedition of the Physical Institute imeni P.N.Lebedev of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The authors thank Ye.K.Karlova for the preparation of the apparatus and for the assistance during the performance of the observations.
The reduction of the eclipse curve enabled the estimation of the height of the effective layer of emission above the photosphere ($6 \cdot 10^3$ km $\pm 30\%$) and the distribution of radio brightness on the solar disk. The comparison of the eclipse curve with the curves of Troitskiy, Zelinskaya, Rakhlin and Bobrik [Ref 4 7] who observed there the solar eclipse in the centimeter range, shows a coincidence of some details.

Card 1/2

Observations in the Millimeter Diapason of the Total Solar Eclipse of June 30, 1954 SOV/33-35-4-18/25

There are 2 figures, and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet, and 3 are American.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR (Physical Institute imeni P.N.Lebedev AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1957

Card 2/2

SOV/58-59-5-11397

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 5, p 213 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Amenitskiy, N.A., Li Tsin-fan', Salomonovich, A.Ye., Khangil'din, U.V., Chen Tszyun-lyan

TITLE: Observations of 8-mm Wavelength Solar Radio Emission During the Annular Eclipse of 19 April 1958

PERIODICAL: Solnechnyye dannyye, 1958, Nr 7, pp 69 - 71

ABSTRACT: A joint expedition of the Academies of Science of the USSR and CPR carried out observations of the total flux and circularly-polarized component on Lake Hainan (CPR) with the aid of a radiotelescope built by the Physical Institute of the AS USSR. This instrument has a ~60' radiation pattern at 0.5 power. The authors submit the temperature-variation curve of the antenna fixed on the sun, as well as the data resulting from the preliminary processing of this curve. The sun's brightness temperature on the day of the eclipse was 7,900±400°K. The residual antenna temperature during the maximum phase amounted to 17±0.5% of the temperature of the uneclipsed sun (it would be 11% in the case of uniform brightness distribution on the

Card 1/2

SOV/58-59-5-11397

Observations of 8-mm Wavelength Solar Radio Emission During the Annular Eclipse of 19 April 1958

sun's disk at a diameter of 32'). The radiation flux connected with spot group Nr 188 (observed on longer wavelengths) did not exceed 2% of the flux of the entire disk. With an accuracy approaching 0.2% of the total flux, no change was detected in the circularly-polarized component during the closing and opening of the spot group (the flux of circularly-polarized radiation did not exceed 3.5×10^{-22} W/m^{2}c). The authors advance hypotheses concerning the causes of the observed residual radiation. (Fiz. in-t AS USSR).

A.S.

Card 2/2

BR

ACCESSION NR: AP4032724 S/0033/64/041/002/0302/0312

AUTHOR: Khangil'din, U. V.

TITLE: Characteristics of active solar regions from observations using radio waves in the millimeter range

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 41, no. 2, 1964, 302-312

TOPIC TAGS: astronomy, sun, solar activity, solar radio emission, solar radio brightness, solar brightness temperature, solar spot group, sunspot, solar flocculu

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of solar local radio emission sources at 8 mm. Two-dimensional charts of radio brightness distribution on the solar disc of the type shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure were compiled; construction and use of these charts is discussed. These charts are compared with charts of solar activity and individual constituents of the slowly varying component of solar radio emission are discussed. Data are given concerning the fluxes, brightness temperatures and peculiarities of development of local regions with increased radio emission associated with a spot group. The relationship between the flux from a local region and the population and area of a spot group is shown. It was found that the emission of the mentioned regions is partially circularly polarized. Certain data

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4032724

are given on local regions with increased radio emission associated with flocculi. The brightness temperature of these regions (relative to the undisturbed level) for an "average" flocculus is 150-250K. A number of conclusions are drawn concerning the optical thickness and kinetic temperature of radiating layers of active regions associated with spot groups. The presence of local regions with decreased radio brightness above dark filaments (prominences) is established. The relative radio brightness of these regions is 0.8 of the brightness of neighboring undisturbed regions of the disc. Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 9 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii Nauk SSSR (Physics Institute, SSSR Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 06Jul63 DATE ACQ: 11May64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AA NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 005

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721730002-9"

ACCESSION NR:
AP4032724

ENCLOSURE: 01

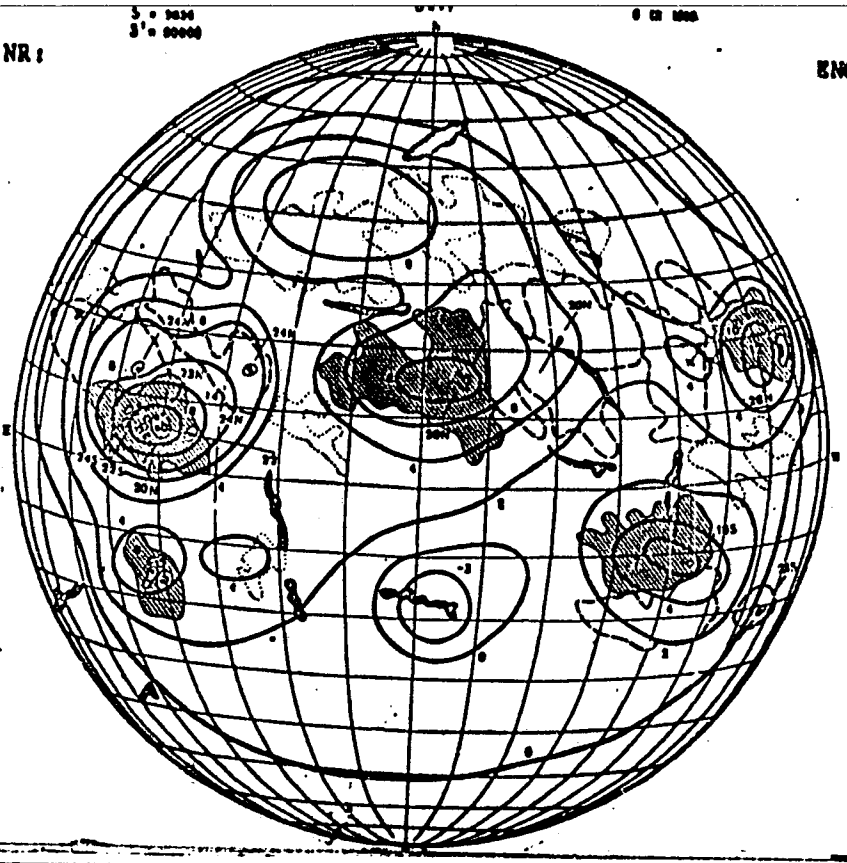


Figure 1.

Card 3/3

TITLE: Charts of radio brightness distribution of the solar disk at a wavelength of 8 mm

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Fizicheskiy institut. Trudy, v. 28, 1965. Radioteleskopy (Radio telescopes), 179-182

TOPIC TAGS: solar radio brightness, solar radiation, radio telescope measurement,

ABSTRACT: A. Ye. Salomonovich previously presented (Trudy FIAN, 1963, 17) first parts of the solar disk at λ

two dimensional charts with

Card 1/2

ENCL: 00

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000 ACD PRESS: 4013

Card 2/2

I. 05891-67 EWT(1) GW/WS-2

ACC NR: AR6028147 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/005/H062/H062

AUTHOR: Khangil'din, U. V.

25
E

TITLE: Distribution of the sun disc radio brightness on the 8-mm wavelength

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 5Zh448

REF SOURCE: Solnechnyye dannyye 1965, no. 8, 1965, 46-70

TOPIC TAGS: sun, milimeter wave, solar radio brightness, radio telescope, solar brightness

ABSTRACT: Data concerning two-dimensional distribution of radio brightness over the sun disc on the 8 mm wavelength are given. They were obtained on the 22-m radiotelescope at the Institute of Phvsics, Academy of Sciences SSSR during the August—November 1959 observation period. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 03/

KH

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AR6028147 SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/010/0043/0043

AUTHOR: Khangil'din, U. V.

TITLE: Polarized radio emission on the 8-mm wavelength associated with sunspots

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 10.51.322

REF SOURCE: Solnechnyye dannyye, no. 12, 1965 (1966), 49-53

TOPIC TAGS: solar radio emission, sunspot, radiation source, sunspot group, polarized solar radio emission, radiant flux

ABSTRACT: Some additional results are given of observations of a partial circular polarization of two local solar radio-emission sources on the 8-mm wavelength as connected with a sunspot group. The observations were carried out by means of the FIAN RT-22 radio telescope. The polarized radiation has been recorded for several local sources which existed on the disk during the observation made from August to November 1959. Total intensity and the polarized radiation component have been recorded along different channels. A radiometer with a stationary λ/4 plate and ferrite modulators in the h-f channel made it possible to measure the

Card 1/2

UDC: 523.164.32

KHANGIL'DIN, V.V.

Pea mutations induced by X and gamma rays. Genetika no. 6: 120-126 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva, Ufa.

ALEKSEYEV, V.A., redaktor; KHANGULOVA, V.S., redaktor; GRTSBOVA, M.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Metallography and binary systems of zirconium] Metallografiia i dvoinye sistemy tsirkoniia; sbornik perevodov. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry. Pt. 2. 1955. 185 p. (MLRA 9:7)
(Zirconium)

VATCHENKO, G. [Vatchenko, H.]; OGRYZKINA, O. [Ohryzkina, O.]; STRUCHKOVA, N.; KHANIAS-NIBO, M.; CHERNYKH, O.; CHUMACHENKO, V.; SHEVCHENKO, G. [Shevchenko, H.]; DEMERDZHI, D., red.; SHTEYN, M., red.; KOLOMOYTSEVA, F., tekhn.red.

[Dnepropetrovsk; reference-guidebook] Dnipropetrovs'k; dovidnyk putivnyk. Vyd.2., vypravlene i dop. Dnipropetrovs'k, Dnipropetrovs'ke knizhkove vyd-vo, 1959. 300 p. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy istoricheskiy muzey (for all, except Demerdzhi, Shteyn, Kolomoytseva).
(Dnepropetrovsk--Guidebooks)

30(6) SOV/25-59-6-26/49

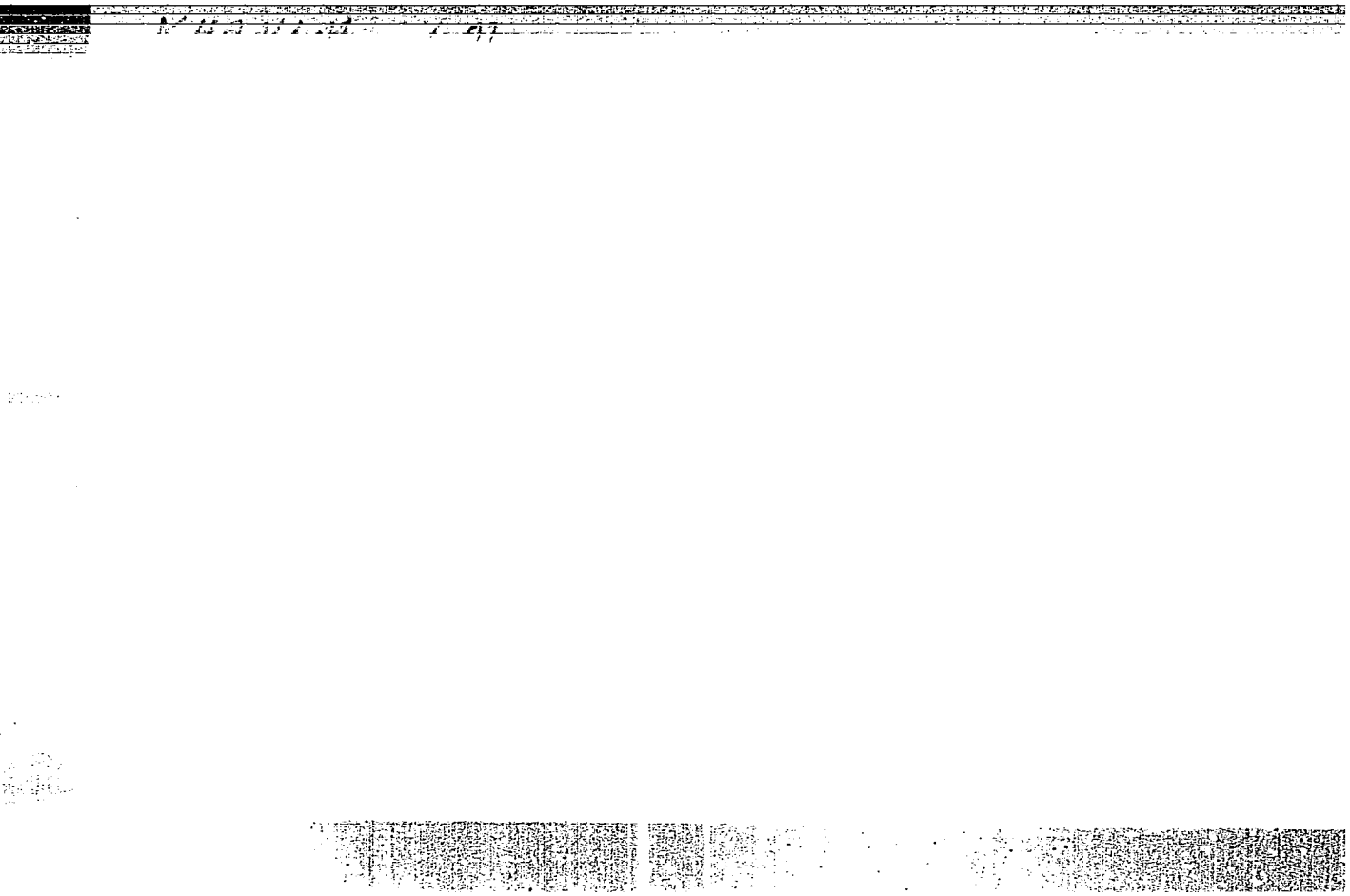
AUTHORS: Karlov, N.N., and Khanias-Nibo, N.Ya., (Dnepropetrovsk)

TITLE: Excavations at the Dnepr River

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 6, p 58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A hunters' settlement stemming probably from the Aurignac period was discovered in fall, 1957, during excavation operations carried out for the Dneprodzerzhinskaya gidroelektrostantsiya (Dneprodzerzhinsk Hydroelectric Power Plant) near Romankovo village. The article describes the methods adopted in those ancient times, 20,000 years ago for hunting the bison, mammoth and wild horses. There is one drawing.

Card 1/1



KHANIMOV, Z.V.

42082. KRESTINSKAYA, V.N., KHANIMOV, Z.V. O stroyenii zolya gidrata okisi zheleza. Trudy khim. in-ta (kirgiz, filial Akad. nauk. SSSR), vyp. 2, 1948 (izd: 1948), s. 39-47. Bibliogr: /5 nazv.

So: Setopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1948

AUTHOR: Nikitin, G., Khanin, A. SOV-107-58-4-48/57

TITLE: A Radar Speed Meter (Radiolokatsionnyy izmeritel' skorosti)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 4, pp 54-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A radar speed meter working on the Doppler effect principle, has been built by a group of engineers from the Leningrad "Giprotransignalsvyaz'" Institute and named the RIS-1. The apparatus consists of a klystron generator which feeds a row of half-wave vibrators via a waveguide. The emission from the vibrators is directed by the curved reflector sheet, reflected from the oncoming vehicle, picked up by the same sheet and fed back through the waveguide into the detector section. The difference in frequency between the transmitted and reflected waves represents the speed of the vehicle. The detected signal is amplified, shaped, differentiated, integrated and passed through to a power amplifier output stage from whence it goes to work a relay and extension indicator. The relay can be set to trip at any speed of the oncoming vehicle and operate a photo-unit. The unit photographs the offending vehicle sufficiently clearly to register its number-plate and at the same time records the time and the speed from a calibrated dial. The apparatus is simple

Card 1/2

to operate and can be left to function automatically. Details of the AF unit and rectification and power unit are given.
There is 1 block diagram, 1 circuit diagram and 2 drawings.

1. Radar equipment--Applications 2. Doppler radar systems--Applications 3. Traffic--Speed measurement

KHANIN, Arnol'd Arkad'yevich; IONEL', A.G., ved. red.; YAKOVLEVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Residual water in oil and gas reservoirs] Ostatochnaia voda v kollektorakh nefti i gaza. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 207 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Oil field brines)

KHANIN, A. A. Cand. Geolog-Mineral Sci.

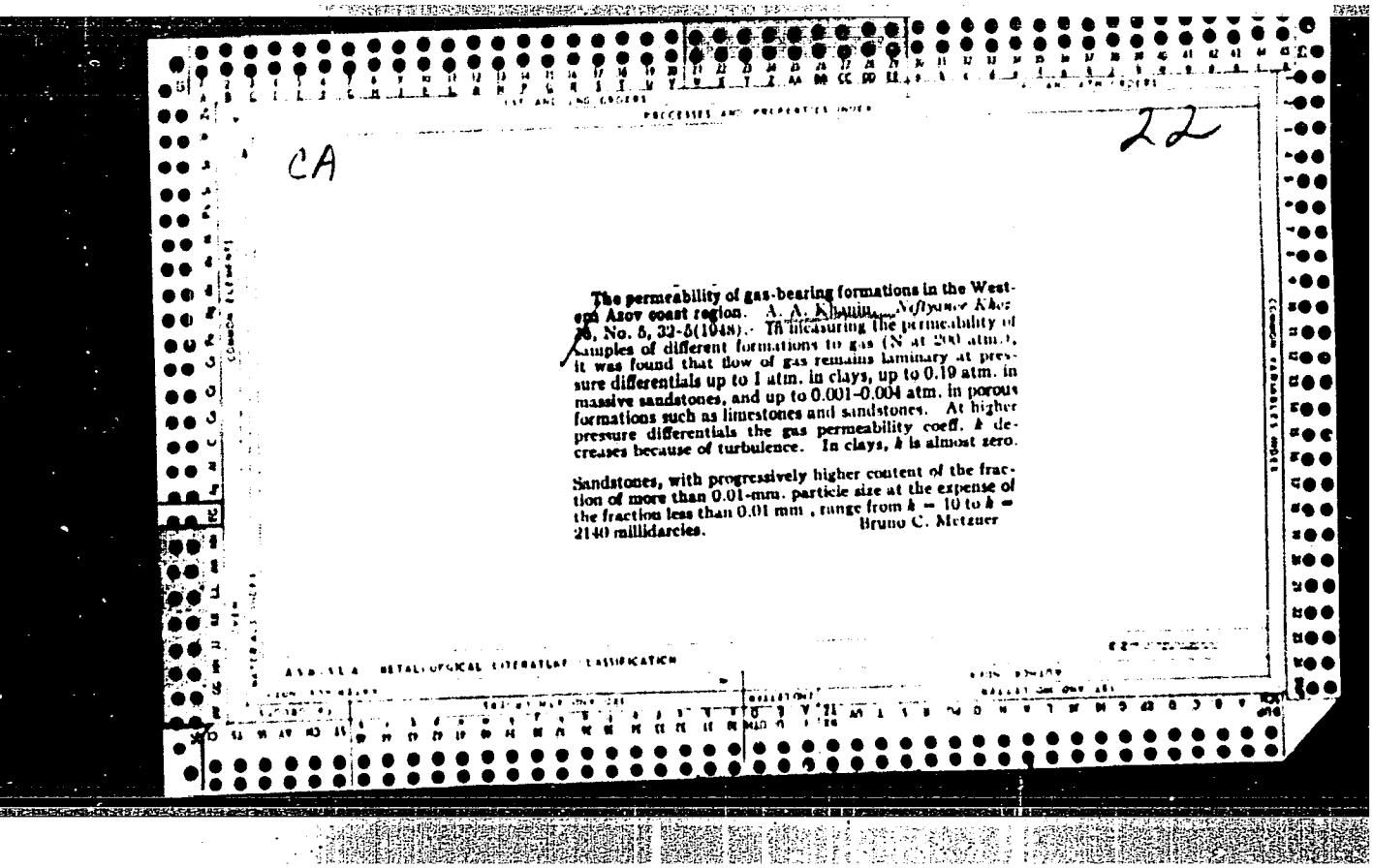
Dissertation: "Gas-Containing Rocks (Collectors) of the Western Part of Near-Azov-Sea Area." Moscow Order of Lenin State U. imeni M. V. Lomonosov. 26 Jun 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun, 1947. (Project #17836)

KHANIN, A. A.

Khanin, A. A. "Results of prospecting in gas and studies of gas-containing rocks in northwestern Azor region," RAzvedka nedr, 1948, No. 6, p. 10-15

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, no. 3, 1949)



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The permeability of gas-bearing formations in the Western Azov coast region. A. A. Khalfin. *Neftyanoe Khoz.* 26, No. 5, 32-5(1948).- In measuring the permeability of samples of different formations to gas (N at 200 atm.), it was found that flow of gas remains laminary at pressure differentials up to 1 atm. in clays, up to 0.19 atm. in massive sandstones, and up to 0.001-0.004 atm. in porous formations such as limestones and sandstones. At higher pressure differentials the gas permeability coeff. k decreases because of turbulence. In clays, k is almost zero.

Sandstones, with progressively higher content of the fraction of more than 0.01-mm. particle size at the expense of the fraction less than 0.01 mm., range from $k = 10$ to $k = 2140$ millidarcies.

Bruno C. Metzner

PA-67739

USSR/Geological Prospecting May 1948
Gas

"The Connection of the Gas Deposits of the Azov Area With Hollows of Old Relief," A.A. Khanin, Gen Sci Res Lab, GlavGasTopProm, Council of Ministers, USSR 2½ pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR, Nov Ser" Vol LX, No 6

Available facts verify the presence of the Kolochnoy and Tubalskiy Gulfs during the Lower Sarmatskiy and Cimmerian epochs. Presents data showing that the gas deposits of the western shores of the Azov Sea follow very closely the location of former hollows and depressions. Submitted by Academician S.I. Mironov 31 Mar 1948.

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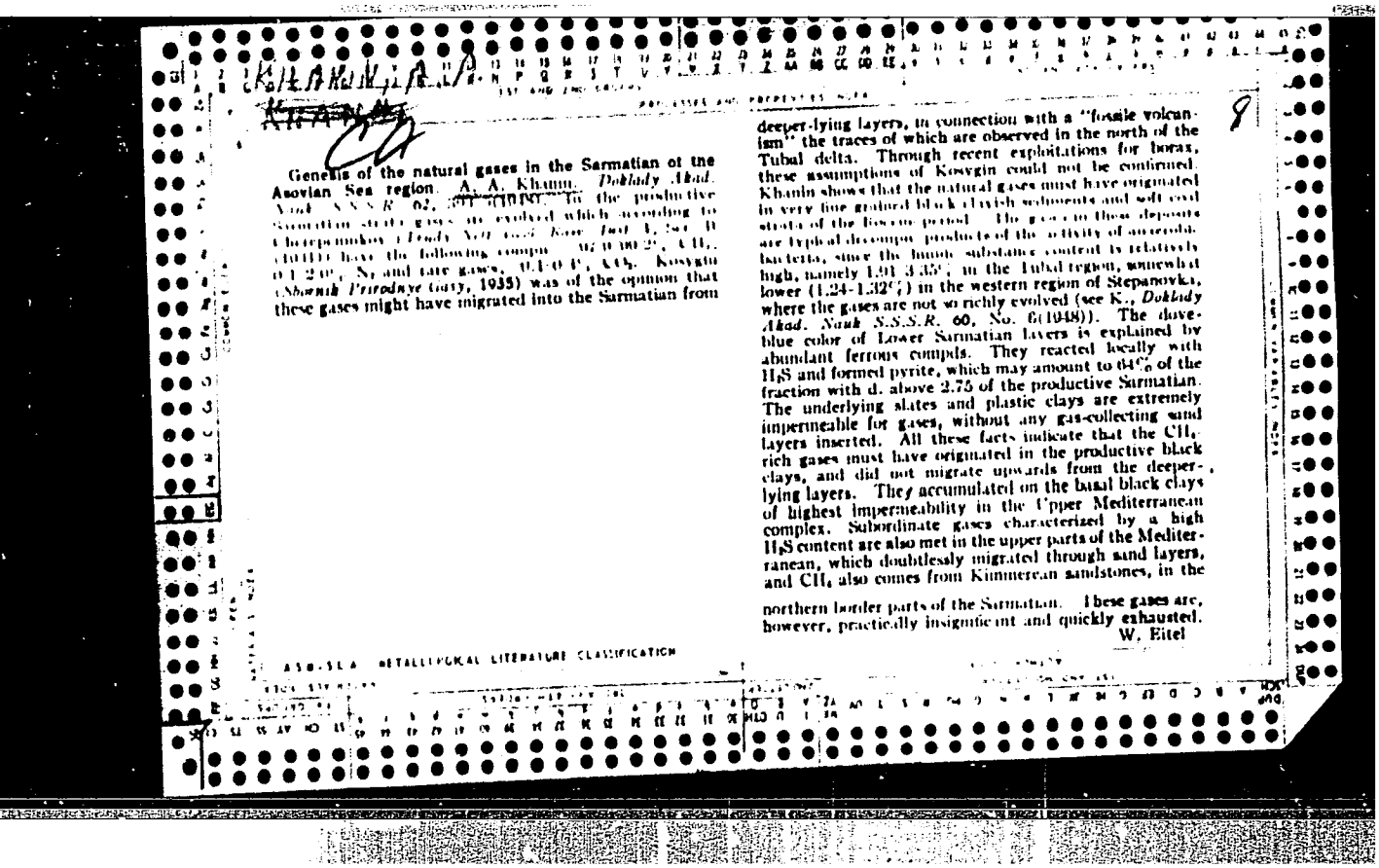

Genesis of the natural gases in the Sarmatian of the Asovian Sea region. A. A. Khanin. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 62, [illegible]. In the productive Sarmatian strata gases are evolved which according to Chirpunskoy (*Trudy Vses. Neft. Nauch. Issled. Inst.* 1, 5 [1938]) have the following compn.: [illegible] 0.1-2.0%, N_2 and rare gases, 0.1-0.4%, CH_4. Kosygin (*Sbornik Pirodnye Gazy*, 1935) was of the opinion that these gases might have migrated into the Sarmatian from deeper-lying layers, in connection with a "fossile volcanism" the traces of which are observed in the north of the Tubal delta. Through recent exploitations for borax, these assumptions of Kosygin could not be confirmed. Khanin shows that the natural gases must have originated in very fine grained black clayish sediments and soft coal strata of the Eocene period. The gases in these deposits are typical decompn. products of the activity of anaerobic bacteria, since the humic substance content is relatively high, namely 1.91-3.35%, in the Tubal region, somewhat lower (1.24-1.32%) in the western region of Stepanovka, where the gases are not so richly evolved (see K., *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 60, No. 6 [1948]). The dove-blue color of Lower Sarmatian layers is explained by abundant ferrous compds. They reacted locally with H_2S and formed pyrite, which may amount to 04% of the fraction with d. above 2.75 of the productive Sarmatian. The underlying slates and plastic clays are extremely impermeable for gases, without any gas-collecting sand layers inserted. All these facts indicate that the CH_4-rich gases must have originated in the productive black clays, and did not migrate upwards from the deeper-lying layers. They accumulated on the basal black clays of highest impermeability in the Upper Mediterranean complex. Subordinate gases characterized by a high H_2S content are also met in the upper parts of the Mediterranean, which doubtlessly migrated through sand layers, and CH_4 also comes from Kimmerean sandstones, in the northern border parts of the Sarmatian. These gases are, however, practically insignificant and quickly exhausted.

W. Eitel

ASB-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION